SKETCHES OF CANDIDATE WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN AS HE SPOKE TO CROWDS IN BROOKLYN LAST NIGHT.





their attention not only to the enormous evils which have already resulted from the manipulation of the money of the Govern-ment by combinations of money monopolists, but also to the rapid advance which similar monopolists in the field of general industry and business have been making toward the destruction of all competition, the suppression of all active rivalry and the practical absorption of the means by which the natural wealth and the products of agricultural and urban skill alike are brought to the market, offered for sale and distributed. olved. That we pay a special tribute to the

insurpassed ability with which our candidate for the Presidency, Mr. Bryan, has led in the battle now in progress; that we hall as happy omens the splendid receptions which he has in every part of the country thus far visited received from the general body of the people; that we find our faith in him daily strengthened by the abuse poured out upon him by the enemies of the people, the defamers of the Democracy and the traitors to the Demo-cratic cause, who, venturing to insult the intelligence of the American people by using the Democratic name as a decoy flag, have at last found their fitting home in the bosom of Republicanism as it is typified by Quay, of Pennsylvania; Platt, of New York, and

lesolved. That to the dauntless, eloquent and the Presidency we give the most unreserved saurance, without any species of qualification or evasion, of our determination to remain steadfast to every principle for which he is contending, and that, in welcoming him to Brooklyn, we beg him to believe that he is the guest of Democrats who have never veiled their colors, sought odds from their adversaries, or turned their backs upon

Arrival of Bryan.

While Secretary McCarren was reading the lists of vice-presidents Mr. Bryan entered the hall. His approach had been anounced by the cheering thousands outside

A mighty shout went up. The audience seemed to rise as one.In an instant men men wan shouting with all the

mer of their lungs. After a while the heering became quieter, but it broke out again with redoubled energy. Judge Gayor arose to ask quiet and finally succeeded. Judge Gaynor saw that it was no use to make a formal speech. The crowd wanted to hear Bryan and Bryan alone. The introfriction by Judge Gaynor was exceedingly

parts of the meeting and I will no intromee to you your great leader, Mr. Bryan, That was all he said and his last words were drowned in the roar that again came from every part of the house. Again the flags were waved, and again the cheers rose to the lung expacity of the audience. The band began playing "Rally Round the Flag," and this gave the people a new inentire to shout. When gulet was restored Mr. Bryan spoke as follows:

'If you don't stop, if you don't preserve our opponents will say you are westnet order as well as against law.

BRYANS SPEECH.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen esteem it a great privilege to be permitted to defend the cause which has been espoused in this campaign; and I am glad to be permitted to present that cause to the people I only wish that that distinentaked divine whose name has added even to the fame of your great city, Henry Ward Reccher (applause), were with us to-day, that he might again champlon the cause of the people in their great fight. Any man would whose sympathies were on the side of humanity, my friends. (Applause.)

We have commenced a warfare against the gold standard which will not cease cutil victory is won. We are opposing an enemy that never fought an open fight. (A voice: "They never went to the war!") We are fighting on enemy that was never honest in its dealings with the people. We are fightng an enemy that has ever sought to avoid the real issue and fight the buttle on some and in this campaign, instead of meeting the advocates of free coinage in an open field, our opponents have sought to shift the battle, and make it appear that we who stand upon the Chicago platform are enemies of law and order, and desire to destroy society as it is organized to-day.

Refore militersing myself to the money mestion I desire to ear something in regard to the planks of our platform which have been assailed by the enemy. I only speak of them because persona high in the Republican party have called attention to them, and sought to twist them into a uning never intended, and to give them Federal Interference and Lincoln. ago pin form against which so much abuse

"Wa denotince arbitrary interference Pederal authorities in local affairs as a violation of the Constitution of the United States, as a colme against free institutions." That is the part which they say is bad. When did that become bad? Let me read a plank of another platform and see how this plank wide's I am about to read com-

rights of the State, and especially the right domestic institutions according to its own judgment exclusively, is essential to that lance of power upon which the operation and endurance of our political fabric depend; denounce the lawlers invasion by eguntzed force of the soil of any State or Territory, no matter under what pretent, as among the gravest of crimes."

you know from what platform that plank is taken? (A voice, "Abraham Lin-coln's.") It is from Abraham Eincoln's plat-Republican party of 1860. And when you that ours is mild in language compared to this one. (Appliause,) Abraham Lincoln rau

for President on that platform. He was elected President on that platform. (Cries of "So will you be.") And in his inaugural address he quoted that plank in full and re-

iterated it with his approval.

Now, my friends, if our platform is wrong, I want these Republicans to repudiate Abraham Lincoln. (Applause.) Because if you take Abraham Lipcoln from the Republican sacred memory. (Applause.)

The Supreme Court. Now let me call your attention to another thing they complain of. They say we criticize the Supreme Court. Let me read you

what we say on that subject.

"But for this decision of the Supreme Court" (speaking of the decision on the income tax) "there would be no deact in the revenue under the law passed by a Demo-cratic Congress in conformity with the uniform decisions of that court for nearly one hundred years, that court having sustained in that decision constitutional objections to its enactment which had previously been overruled by the ablest judges who ever sat on that beach. We declare it is the duty of Congress to use all the constitutional power which remains after that decision, or which may come from its reversal by the court the burdens of inxation may be equally and impartially laid, to the end that wealth may bear its due proportion of the expenses of

to the fact that the court overruled the de-cisions of a hundred years. It is a fact, Haven't we a right to mention a fact? We declare that Congress ought to use all the constitutional power that remains. Let them insist that, having taken part, we dare not use what they left.

"We demand that Congress shall use such power as may come from a reversal by the court as it may hereafter be constituted."

Has no court hereafter a right to reverse the designer.

the decision of this court? If no, what right had this court to reverse the courts for 100 years before It? (Applause.) This court changes from time to time; judges die or resign, and new judges take their place. Is it not possible, my friends, that future judges may adhere to the precedents of a hundred years instead of adhering to a de-cision rendered by a majority of one, and that one changed his mind in two months? (Applause.) When did our opponents find that a decision of the Sopreme Court was so

Why the Court Reversed Itself.

Why, this decision would not have been rendered but for the fact that the men who had to pay the income tax attacked the decision of the Sopreme Court, and asked this court to overturn a former decision. (Applause.) Every time a lawyer gues into court and asks for a reversal of a decision of the court—and it is not an infrequent thing—every time a lawyer does it be attacks. the correctness of the decision which be you what the Republican platform said about decisions of the Supreme Court in 1860.

"We condemn the recent opening of the African slave trade under the cover of our national flag, aided by perversions of judicial

That is what the platform said; it declared that a decision of the court was a perversion of judicial power. There is no language preme Court as that Republican platform. Applianse.) And they call upon Congress in that platform to take prompt and efficient measures for the total and final suppres-

sion of that execrable traffic, My friends, on these two questions we are assailed by the Republicans to-day. We have not taken as emphatic a stand as the Republican party took in the first platform upon which it elected a President of the United States. Let me read to you now what Abraham Lincoln said about the Supreme Court. This is from his inaugural address, This is not a party platform. This is not an extract from a public speech uttered upon from a State paper, from the inaugural ad-

What Lincoln Said.

"I do not forget the position assumed by some that constitutional questions are to be doolded by the Supreme Court; nor do I deny that such decisions must be binding in any case upon the parties to the suit as to the object of that suit, while they are also entitled to very high respect and consideration in all parallel cases by all other departmeats of the government." I quote again: "At the same time the candid citizen must confess that if the policy of the government on vital questions affecting the whole people is to be irrevocably fixed by the decisions of the Supreme Court, the Instant tween parties in personal actions, the people will have ceased to be their own rulers, having to that extent practically resigned their government into the bands of that

emiocat teibunal." (Applause.) Mr. Lincoln says that if it is meant to be right to determine the policy of the people signed our government into the hands of the Sopreme Court. Our platform is not as harsh as the language of Abraham Lincoln. We do not criticise that court as he criticised it; and when he used those words he was standing there as a co-ordinate part of the Government of the United States. (Ap-

I quote these authorities, my friends, in order that you may all see how fur-fetched is the criticism that is levelled against us. I quote these in order that you may see that the very man who used the criticisms against us must, in order to do so, abandon the Republican platform upon which Lincoln was

elected. (Applause.) But I must apologize for quoting Abraham Lincoln as a Republican authority." Abraham Lincold is no longer a Republican authority. Abraham Lincoln believed in a government of the people by the people, and for the people (appliance and cheers), and that is not lie-

Pledged to Enforce the Law. posed to the enforcement of the law. I deny

it. I stand as the candidate of three parties. I do not speak of myself as an individual, because the individual is lost in a campaign in the representative character of the candidate. But, my friends, I want to say to you that the efar that is expressed is not a fear that if elected I will not enforce the law. I have said it before, and I say it again, that if by the suffrages of my countrymen I am placed in that position which is the highest position in the gift of the people of the world, every law shall be enforced against the great as well as against

It is not a fear of lawlessness, my friends Think of men who have transgressed the law, being afraid that there will be a lax enforcement of the law. Think of the men who have considered themselves greater than the Government who are afraid the Government will not be great enough. I know why these men are afraid to have the Chicago ticket elected. It is because these great trusts, these great corporations, these great combinations, this aggregate of wealth is enjoying unjust privileges, and they don't want the law enforced. (Great applause.) They don't want me elected because they know that the Attorney-General I will appoint will not be the Attorney of the present. They know that the Attorney-General that I will appoint, if elected, will not stand there to defend the great corporations when he ought to enforce the laws against them.

They remind me of the man in court-the person who seemed aneasy, and the Judge assured him that he had nothing to fear, that he would get justice in that court, and he says: "Great Heavens, Judge; that's what

A Teaching by Tilden. They say that we are trying to destroy our institutions. We who now address you have been the peculiar objects of these imputations. We pause, therefore, for a moment to repel them. We entertain no sentiments diverse to social order; we seek not to destroy, but to preserve in their purity the institutions of our country, whose language is the language of Samuel J. Tilden (applause) used in an address to farmers and working-men and mechanics, delivered on Pebruary 6, 1883. They accused reformers then of being destroyers of the peace, and he asserted then as we assert now, that we have not come to destroy; we have to save the Government which we love in our hearts. (Applicate.) They had just such a contest back there as we have now. Let me read from that same speech of Tilden's:

"A powerful moneyed corporation engaged in a death struggle with the Government to whom it owed its existence assailed the purity of our press. A mighty combination of politicians and moneyed interests is again in the field to control elections, to change the administration of government and to reestablish the supremacy of the great moneyed rporations over the business of the coun-

My friends, if he had lived to-day he could not have described the opposition to the free coinage of silver in more accurate zthat day of the moneyed interests, (Great applause) He said that by their control ever the currency they spread far and wide dismay, misery and ruin, in order to extort it then enjoyed from the fears and necessi-

ties of the comm Intimidation by Banks,

That same moneyed power exists to-day, and it is doing the same work to-day that it did then, and business men are Men who owe money are threatened with bankruptcy unless they sell their citizenship. (Great applause.) banker dares have an opinion of his own he is menaced with ruln, and half of the New York banks which terrify and intimidate their country correspondents stand with the great London banks, which have pad locks on the safes of the New York banks. Your banker comes to you and tells you what you must do, and his banker comes to him and tells him what he must do, and you can trace it all back to the great money centre in England, and from that centre reach out and lay a paralyzing hand on all the industry of the world if people dare to resist and have opinions of their own. (Ap-

Tilden said that the patriotic firmness of a virtuous people prevailed in that struggle I believe that the petriotism and the firmness of a patriotic people will prevail in this struggle. (Loud applause.) To think other-wise would be to despair of a government like this. My friends, we cannot have a free government unless the people are free If the people have to obtain consent from a few people before they can act then their action will have the same effect as that of a few people, and we will have a democracy merely in form. We would have a pintocracy ip effect, which is the worst

Tyranny of Money. I have read these extracts to you, my friends, to show you that in this day we are sessiled by the same people who assailed those who were trying to make government better in those days, who sought to lighten the burdens upon the backs of the people and give them a larger share in the control of the government under which they lived. This is history repeating itself, and, my friends, we should not be discouraged by these things.

Let me read another extract: "Banded tocother by the same unity of interests arrayand operates through all the ramidcations of society, constituting property by monopoly and perpetuities, and binding to it political power, it has established an aristocracy more potent, more permanent and more oppossive than any other which has ever existed-such is the dynasty of associated and privileged wealth which is the roling power at present in nearly every civilized nation."

Those are the words of Samuel J. Tilden. I repeat them to-day, my friends, that this varnment of associated wealth, this Corgovernment that any people ever suffered

ernment you know that I am opposed to gov-

ernment by corporations. When you know I am opposed to a government by great aggregations of wealth you will understand why they call me Anarchist, my friends. (Applause.) But I do not want to dwell longer on this phase.

The Financial System. I want for a very few moments to call your attention to the present financial system and then explain to you what we desire to substitute in the place of this financial system. If our present financial system is good it ought to be kept. There is nothing too good for the American people (applause) and if this is good we ought to keep it. Now, is it good? That is the question.

If it is bas, then we ought to abandon it, because American people are good enough to have the best. (Applause.) Now, the present financial system is based upon gold. present financial system contemplates the reand the substitution of bank paper for gold. The present financial system contemplates the retirement of all legal tender silver. The present financial system, when it reaches this logical conclusion, contemplates gold only as the legal tender money of this country and bank paper only as the paper money of this country. The financial policy under which we are now suffering, therefore, conremplates a condition in which a few men will control the primary money. National banks will control the paper money, and the people will have nothing to say. (Applause.)

What does Mr. Carlisle's recent statement refering to the redemption of sliver dollars, mean? It means that all this talk about retiring greenbacks and Treasury notes in order to protect the gold reserve is a farce and a fraud because they intend to start another endless chain as soon as they get through with the present. (Applause.) If they did not tell the people of this thing then they did not deal candidly and frankly with the people that have done more for them than they would ever do again. (Applause.) If they did not know then they ought to be less presumptions about telling us that they have all the financial wisdom that is in this country. (Laughter.)

Queries for Carlisle. They have assumed that we are the poor ignoramuses. Will they admit they could not see far enough to see what the advo-cates of free coinage pointed out to them, or will they admit they saw i, and thought it not wise to take the people into their confidence? Do they want to have one kind of standard money or two kinds? If we are to have two kinds, then they must be equal, and the Government must have a

right to use them both.

If the Government cannot use a silver dollar to pay the debts that it owes which call for coin, then the silver dollar is not as good as the gold. I believe this Government has a right to use its silver dollars just as it uses its gold dollars. (Applause.) But our opponents have gone on a different basis, and they have taxed the people of this coun try to pay interest on \$202,000,000 of bonds in order to buy gold. (Cries of "Electioneer

ing." and applause.) Well, do not use barsh terms, my friends, If you knew what great restraint is required on my part to speak within the limits of parliamentary language (laughter and applause) then you would understand. When I see bonds worth \$1.19 sold for \$1.041/2, and try to describe what kind of transaction it was, I regret that my parents did not give me more tongue with which to express my ideas. (Applause,) The English language does not adequately express the question.

And yet the people who sell for \$1.04% bonds worth \$1.19 assume that they are do more than that, that the people who run suade the Government to sell them bonds worth \$1.10 for \$1.0416, they assume that these people are the only people worth consulting as to the good of the common peple. (Applause).

The Bond Deal.

I want to call your attention to what was done when the first \$60,000,000 of bonds were issued. Those who bought the bonds drew out of the Treasury the gold to pay for those bonds-bonds issued to get gold,

To the extent of eighteen millions of dollars this government had no more gold when it got through than it had when it commenced. (Loud applause.) And yet our public servants, or, rather, our public masters, had made us agree to pay eighteen millions of dollars of interest; then they issued fifty millions more, and that time they drew out a larger percentage of the gold to pay for the bonds than they did for the first. They entered into what was known contract was made because when they sold bonds at home they had to furnish the gold to pay for them, and therefore they thought that they would try selling them abroad see if they could not save a bundred millions of gold. It didn't stop the difficulty; merely enlarged the surface, that is all. (Laughter and applause.)

And within a short time some of the very bonds which were sent across the ocean 10414 in order to bring gold here came back and were paid for in gold at about 129. So that more gold went abroad than we got here. That is financiering! (Laughter and

But that was not the worst thing about the Rothschild's contract. That was bad enough, but it was not the worst thing. The worst thing about that contract was that he Government hired these people to do the best they could to protect the Government: (Laughtr and applause).

The Better Plan.

We found a better plan than that. The Administration paid them a high price to try-to get gold to come to this country. We have got a new device. We adopt a free collage platform and nominate a free collaage candidate, and then they bring gold here mighty quick. (Laughter and applause

If the Chicago Convention does nothing more, it certainly protects the Government and helps the Treasury for a long time out

dicate and all the rest of them. (Applause). And now to be serious. Do you know what it means to employ two banking firms to protect the Treasury It recognizes that if you do not hire them to do it they would not do it. (Laughter and applause.) That shocks To think that these great patriots would have to be hired to protect the Treasury! (Applause.) Why, if you took their opinion of themselves you would think that they would pay for the privilege of helping the people. Now, instead of paying these men

Now, you know I live out in the far West, and I cannot appreciate some things which seem all right down East. (Applause loud and long.) When I come down here they do not call on me and make themselves acquainted, and I know so little about them that I think, my friends, I would treat them

to hedp the Government, the Government actually paid these people not to burt the Gov-

ernment, (Applause.) Hired them to let it

just like any other criminal that conspired against the Government. (Applause.)

I do not know what I would do if they got me at one of their banquets and talked to me awhile about what a big man I would be. (Applause.) But if I am elected I am going to avoid the possibility of being tempted by them by not letting them get near me at

all. (Cries of "Good" and applause.)

Now, my idea is a little old-fashioned, but I cannot help that, because it goes out West. You people down here think that we hardly up to the times out there, but I tell you, old-fashloned as I am, I believe that instead of the Secretary of the Treasury getting down on his knees and asking these men to please tell him what he ought to do, that he ought to stand erect and, with 70,000,000 people behind him, tell them what they ought to do, and make them do it,

Where the Trouble Lies, You say that is not possible. My friends, just think for a moment. Whenever you say that there is anybody in this country that is bigger than the Government, then, my friends, it is no government at all. If this Government is not greater and stronger than any individual or corporation or combination of individuals or corporations, then our Government is a failure, and we are the servants of it. (Applause loud and

long.) The great trouble has been, in my judgment, that our Treasury officials, instead of being in sympathy with the masses of the people of the United States, have been in sympathy with the syndicates and financlers of the United States. (Cries of "Here!

Here!" and applause.)
You say that language is harsh, (Cries.

guage. I always use language that is within the bonds, instead of beyond them. I use language less strong than others whose language I quote.

Let me tell you what John G. Carlisle said about the sympathies of the public servants. In 1878 he said that if the enforcement of the Bland act could be entrusted to the publie officials who were in sympathy with the struggling masses who produced the wealth and paid the taxes of the country, rather than to the idle holders of idle espital, that the amendment of the Bland not would be of little importance, because he would coin the maximum instead of the minimum called for by law. "But." he says, "we all know, or have reasons to believe, that not a dollar will be coined beyond the

John G. Carlisle then brought the accusation against John Sherman, who was Sec-retary of the Trensury. John G. Caribile said that the sympathies of Sherman were with the idle holders of idle capital rather than with the struggling masses, and, my friends, Mr. Sherman would be governed by his sympathy, and because he sympathized with the idle holders of idle capital, coin as little

Carlisle Must Apologize, You say that was a rash statement. And Carlisle was seven years older when he used Those are not the words of a thoughtless contin. (Applause and laughter.) May I now be parmitted to use the language that he used then? (Applause.)

Is have quoted these words before, and I shall quote them again, until John G. Curlisic apologises to John Sherman for them; until he apologizes for that slander if words were forced. (Applause.) Whenever him a great injustice, then I will omit using the words. (Laughter and applause.) But he remained in public life for some afteen or sixteen years after using those words, and never once, so far as I know, did he ever go to Mr. Sherman and ber pardon for making as grave a sharge against bim as one man can make against another. (Applause.) cannot make a graver charge scalnet public man than to say that that public man is sympathizing with the life holders of idle capital rather than with the strug-

My friends, it is the sympathy of public offices for that class, and the trouble has been that so many of our Treasury officials have served the financiers of Wall Street in office and then gone to Wall Street to live after they went out of office. (Applause.) I am simply telling you what has taken place in the Rothschild contract. Then we had a those bonds were going to be sold at private sale at first, and the syndicate sought to purchase them at 105, and Mr. Morgan was at the hend of the syndicate. It was stated in the newspapers that 105 was to be the price, and yet when those bonds were sold at public sale he raised his bid to 111 and a fraction—a raise of \$5,000.000. Why? Bacause he decided that it would be proper t worth? No: he decided that it would be necessary to raise the bid in order to get

That is what you call business shrawdness;

that they would oblige the people of the United States to pay down \$5,000,000 of dollars on a single transaction. (Appliause.) A Republican Omission.

The Republican platform does not condemn the issue of bonds. The Republican platform does not propose to suspend the present financial system. The Republican leaders have indorsed all of the financial policy of the present Administration. If you want this policy continued, you can secure a continuation of it by voting the Republican ticket. If you want this policy abandoned, you must vote against the Republican ticket in order to secure its abandonment. (Cries of "We will!" "We will!")

Let me call your attention to another thing. tet me can your attention to another thing. I told you that the gold standard never fought an open fight. I repeat it; the gold standard wears the mask of the burglar and carries the knife of the assassin, and in this campaign we find that Illustrated. The Republican platform did not declare for a gold standard. The Republican platform did not say that gold was the standard of civilization. It did not say that you could not have it changed. It did not say that bimetalliam was in the interest of the people, or that bimetallism was not. It did not say anything about that.

The Republican platform declared that bimetallism was better than the gold standard, because the Republican party pledged itself to get rid of the gold standard and sub-

IN CLERMONT AVENUE RINK.

J. T. McKechnie, president of the Bryan League, an organization of representatives from nearly every labor union of Brooklyn, from nearly every labor union of Brooklyn, called the Bryan meeting to order in Clermont Avenue Rink, Brooklyn, last night. He said it would be necessary to wait till about 9:30 o'clock before Mr. Bryan would arrive from the Academy of Music.

"We'll wait till 10 o'clock!" yelled a delegate from the rear of the hall.

"Or till it's time to go to work to-morrow!" called another.

Mr. MceKchnie introduced John Phillips, national secretary of the United Hatters of North America, as chairman. Mr. Phillips's speech was short, breezy and thoroughly in earnest.

Principles he so well and ably represents. Telegrams of regret were read from Engene Debs and from John Hayes, general secretary-ireasurer of the Knights of Labor. The latter also sent regrets for the Master Workman of the Knights of Labor. The latter also sent regrets for the Master Workman of the Knights of Labor. The latter also sent regrets for the Master Workman of the Knights of Labor. The latter also sent regrets for the Master Workman of the Knights of Labor. The latter also sent regrets for the Master Workman of the Knights of Labor. The latter also sent regrets for the Master Workman of the Knights of Labor. The latter also sent regrets for the Master Workman of the Knights of Labor. The latter also sent regrets for the Master Workman of the Knights of Labor. The latter also sent regrets for the Master Workman of the Knights of Labor. The latter also sent regrets for the Master Workman of the Knights of Labor. The latter also sent regrets for the Master Workman of the Knights of Labor. The latter also sent regrets for the Master Workman of the Knights of Labor. The latter also sent regrets for the Master Workman of the Knights of Labor. The latter also sent regrets for the Master Workman of the Knights of Labor. The latter also sent regrets for the Master Workman of the Knights of Labor. The latter also sent regrets for the Master Workman of the Knights of Labor. The latter also sent regrets for the Master Workman of the Knights of Labor. The latter

oughly in earnest.

"For many years," he said, "it has been hard to get labor into one mass on ques.

JOHN B. WALKER SPEAK
The first set speech was made by J. Brisben Walker, who spoke as follows:

of "No! No! De don't think it's harsh railway strike and to the workingmen be-

To show that the meeting was thorough-

ly representative of labor, Secretary Owen Kindelon read the following list of vice-The Vice-Presidents

The Vice-Presidents.

Indrew D. Best, master workman D. A. 220; followed D. Best, master workman D. A. 220; followed D. A. 220 Secretaries.

erty, secretary Central Labor 1 in, secretary D. A. 75; Jametrer D. A. 220; Michael Kelly, 49; John Gibbin, Executive lugh C. Curry, Typographical & J. Collins, Executive Board armody, Hat Finishers' Association of Contraster Ludon, William

James Sinnott, Plumbers and Gas Fitters; Richard McDonough, Long Island Waiters; Holmes Codine, Painters Union No. 5; Gregory L. Gill, Hatmakers; James Mahady, Plasterers Union; Thomas P. Ryan, secretary Carpenters Union. Mr. Kindeion then read resolutions. When a vote was called for there was a shout of ayes that made the hall ring. Adopted These Resolutions.

JOHN B. WALKER SPEAKS. The first set speech was made by John

hard to get labor into one mass on questions political. Now they mean business!

They realize that they have been voting as other men directed long enough."

Referred to the Strike.

Referred to the big street

If Abraham Lincoln were alive and the here in spirit, he would comprehend much more closely than he was ever able to do in his lifetime, his famous axiom that you cannot fool all the people all the time.

Citizens of the Republic—and Democrats. I never use barsh language. I make a special effort to conceal my thoughts on these occasions—that is, my friends. I don't allow myself to use extravagant language that the middle of the street.

"When you vote," he said, "remember that William Jennings Bryan is the chample of the Republic, I welcome you to the party of the party of humanity, the party of the rights of man.

Sudden Change in Conditions,

Opposed to Special Privilege.

Continued on Fourth Page,